

TMA GENERIC QUALITY SCREENS

1. Adequacy of Discharge Planning

No documentation of discharge planning or appropriate follow-up care with consideration of physical, emotional and mental status needs at time of discharge.

2. Medical Stability of the Patient

a. Blood Pressure:

Adults (within 24 hours of discharge): systolic less than 85 or greater than 180; diastolic less than 50 or greater than 110 (obstetrical patients a diastolic of 100)

.

Children (prior to discharge, EXCEPT newborns):

<u>Age</u>	<u>Systolic Range</u>	<u>Diastolic Range</u>
0 - 6	78-114	46-80
6 - 12	82-132	50-88
12 - 18	98-146	60-95

b. Temperature within 24 hours of discharge greater than:

101 degrees Fahrenheit (38.3 Centigrade) oral, or
102 degrees Fahrenheit (38.9 Centigrade) rectal, or
100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 Centigrade) axillary

c. Pulse within 24 hours of discharge:

Adults: less than 50 (or 45 if patient is on a Beta blocker or an athlete) or greater than 120.

Children:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Below</u>	<u>Above</u>
0 - 3 months	60	200
3 months - 2 years	70	160
2 - 6 years	75	120
6 - 18 years	65	110

d. Abnormal diagnostic findings which are not addressed and resolved or, where the record does not explain why they are not resolved.

e. Purulent or bloody drainage of wound or open area within 24 hours prior to discharge (excludes from review normal discharges associated with post-partum recovery).

f. Pediatric respiratory rate within 24 hours of discharge:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Rate above</u>
0 - 2	60/minute
2 - 18	32/minute

or physician documented respiratory distress.

g. Weight less than 2.0kg for pediatric newborn or premature infants.

3. Deaths

a. During or following any surgery performed during the current admission.

b. Following return to intensive care, coronary care or other special unit within 24 hours of being transferred out.

c. Other unexpected death.

4. Nosocomial Infection

(Hospital Acquired Infection)

5. Unscheduled Return to Surgery

Within same admission for same condition as previous surgery or to correct operative problem.

6. Trauma Suffered in the Hospital

a. Unplanned surgery which includes, but is not limited to removal or repair of a normal organ or body part (i.e., surgery not addressed specifically in the operative consent).

b. Fall.

c. Serious complications of anesthesia.

d. Any transfusion error or serious transfusion reaction.

e. Hospital acquired decubitus ulcer and/or deterioration of an existing decubitus.

f. Medication error or adverse drug reaction (1) with serious potential for harm or (2) resulting in measures to correct.

g. Care or lack of care resulting in serious or potentially serious complications.